CANUCK LAW
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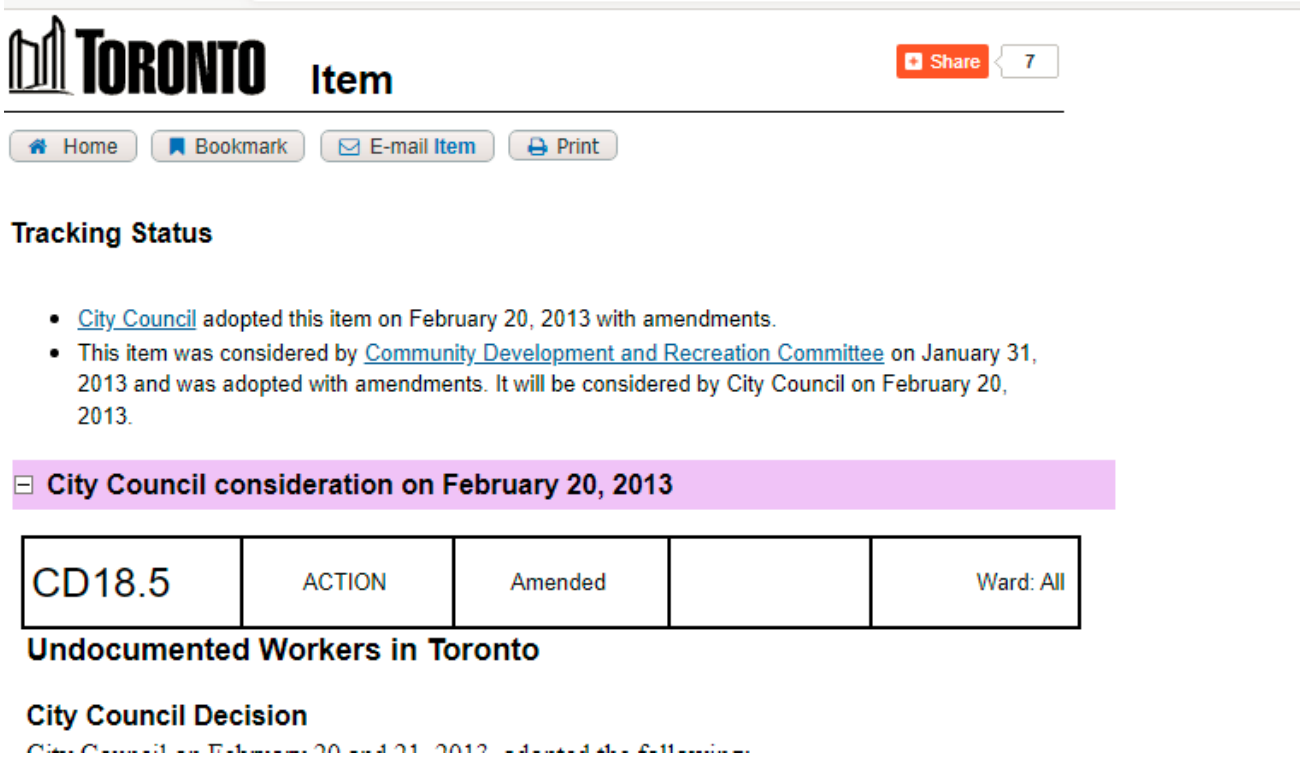
AUGUST 10, 2020 BY RONNIE

Bit Of History — Doug & Rob Ford Voted In 2013 For Sanctuary Toronto, Amnesty For Illegals



TORONTO Item

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Tracking Status

- City Council adopted this item on February 20, 2013 with amendments.
- This item was considered by Community Development and Recreation Committee on January 31, 2013 and was adopted with amendments. It will be considered by City Council on February 20, 2013.

City Council consideration on February 20, 2013

CD18.5	ACTION	Amended		Ward: All

Undocumented Workers in Toronto

City Council Decision

In 2013, brothers Doug Ford and Rob Ford voted to officially make Toronto a sanctuary city. This allows people in the city, (but without a legal right to be in Canada), to continue to access social services. It also makes deportations harder to implement, and furthers balkanization of Toronto. However, there is another consequence of doing this: making human trafficking, smuggling, & child exploitation easier.

1. Fords Vote To Create Sanctuary Toronto

Motions (City Council)

1 - Motion to Amend Item (Additional) moved by Councillor Joe Mihevc ***(Carried)***
That City Council re-affirm its commitment to ensuring access to services without fear to immigrants without full status or without full status documents.

Vote (Amend Item (Additional))

Feb-21-2013 7:05 PM

Result: Carried	Majority Required - CD18.5 - Mihevc - motion 1
Yes: 38	Paul Ainslie, Maria Augimeri, Ana Bailão, Michelle Berardinetti, Shelley Carroll, Raymond Cho, Josh Colle, Vincent Crisanti, Janet Davis, Glenn De Baeremaeker, Mike Del Grande, Frank Di Giorgio, Sarah Doucette, John Filion, Paula Fletcher, Doug Ford, Rob Ford, Mary Fragedakis, Mark Grimes, Doug Holyday, Norman Kelly, Mike Layton, Chin Lee, Josh Matlow, Pam McConnell, Mary-Margaret McMahon, Joe Mihevc, Denzil Minnan-Wong, Frances Nunziata (Chair), Cesar Palacio, John Parker, James Pasternak, Gord Perks, Anthony Perruzza, Jaye Robinson, Karen Stintz, Adam Vaughan, Kristyn Wong-Tam
No: 2	Gary Crawford, David Shiner
Absent: 5	Gloria Lindsay Luby, Giorgio Mammoliti, Peter Milczyn, Ron Moeser, Michael Thompson

City Council Decision
City Council on February 20 and 21, 2013, adopted the following:
.
1. City Council re-affirm its commitment to ***ensuring access to services without fear to immigrants without full status or without full status documents***.

2. City Council request the Executive Director, Social Development, Finance and Administration to conduct an internal review, with community consultation, of City Divisions, Agencies and Corporations, and to report to the Community Development and Recreation Committee in the 3rd quarter of 2013 on the following:
.
a. a review of ***opportunities to improve access without fear***;

.

b. ***opportunities for City-funded agencies*** to improve access without fear;

.

c. providing training for front line staff and managers to ***ensure that undocumented residents can access services without fear***; and

.

d. a complaints protocol and a ***public education strategy to inform Torontonians*** of the City's policy.

3. City Council request the City Manager and the Executive Director, Social Development, Finance and Administration to report to the Community Development and Recreation Committee on ***current Federal and Provincial arrangements to deliver immigration and settlement programs in Ontario***, and options for strengthening intergovernmental collaboration and partnerships with the City of Toronto.

4. City Council ***request the Federal government to establish a regularization program for undocumented residents***, and that a letter be sent to the Government and Opposition parties to this end.

5. City Council ***request the Federal government to increase Provincial Nominee Program level***s so that the Province can bring in workers with specific skills ***who have left Canada as undocumented workers with Canadian children, and that they be given priority processing by Canadian Citizenship and Immigration***.

6. City Council ***request the Provincial government to review its policies for Provincially-funded services for undocumented residents*** with a view to ensuring access to health care, emergency services, community housing and supports for such residents within a social determinants of the health framework.

Here is what the final resolution actually says. Despite all attempts to make it sound compassionate and humanitarian in nature, this really is an "amnesty for illegals" piece oflegislation.

#1 is a commitment to fund services for illegal aliens.

#2(c) is to train workers that illegals have access to services.

#2(d) is to convince the public that this is somehow okay.

#4 is asking amnesty for illegal aliens.

#5 is asking the Federal Government to give priority to illegal aliens with anchor baby children in the citizenship line.

#6 is asking the Province of Ontario to review its current decision to ***NOT*** directly fund services for illegal aliens.

2. Fords Support Amnesty For Illegal Aliens

Recommendation to be deleted:

2. City Council request the federal government to establish a regularization program for undocumented residents, and that a letter be sent to the Government and Opposition parties to this end.

and replace it with the following new Recommendation 2:

2. City Council endorse and support the Canadian government's efforts to facilitate the legal admission of immigrants and the removal of illegal immigrants.

Vote (Amend Item)

Feb-21-2013 7:04 PM

Result: Lost	Majority Required - CD18.5 - Minnan Wong - motion 2
Yes: 8	Mike Del Grande, Doug Ford, Rob Ford, Doug Holyday, Norman Kelly, Denzil Minnan-Wong, John Parker, David Shiner
No: 32	Paul Ainslie, Maria Augimeri, Ana Bailão, Michelle Berardinetti, Shelley Carroll, Raymond Cho, Josh Colle, Gary Crawford, Vincent Crisanti, Janet Davis, Glenn De Baeremaeker, Frank Di Giorgio, Sarah Doucette, John Filion, Paula Fletcher, Mary Fragedakis, Mark Grimes, Mike Layton, Chin Lee, Josh Matlow, Pam McConnell, Mary-Margaret McMahon, Joe Mihevc, Frances Nunziata (Chair), Cesar Palacio, James Pasternak, Gord Perks, Anthony Perruzza, Jaye Robinson, Karen Stintz, Adam Vaughan, Kristyn Wong-Tam
Absent: 5	Gloria Lindsay Luby, Giorgio Mammoliti, Peter Milczyn, Ron Moeser, Michael Thompson

3 - Motion to Amend Item (Additional) moved by Councillor Cesar Palacio ***(Carried)***
That City Council request the Federal Government to increase Provincial Nominee Program levels so that the Province can bring in workers with specific skills who have left Canada as undocumented workers with Canadian children, and that they be given priority processing by Canadian Citizenship and Immigration.

Vote (Amend Item (Additional))

Feb-21-2013 7:06 PM

Result: Carried	Majority Required - CD18.5 - Palacio - motion 3
Yes: 40	Paul Ainslie, Maria Augimeri, Ana Bailão, Michelle Berardinetti, Shelley Carroll, Raymond Cho, Josh Colle, Gary Crawford, Vincent Crisanti, Janet Davis, Glenn De Baeremaeker, Mike Del Grande, Frank Di Giorgio, Sarah Doucette, John Filion, Paula Fletcher, Doug Ford, Rob Ford, Mary Fragedakis, Mark Grimes, Doug Holyday, Norman Kelly, Mike Layton, Chin Lee, Josh Matlow, Pam McConnell, Mary-Margaret McMahon, Joe Mihevc, Denzil Minnan-Wong, Frances Nunziata (Chair), Cesar Palacio, John Parker, James Pasternak, Gord Perks, Anthony Perruzza, Jaye Robinson, David Shiner, Karen Stintz, Adam Vaughan, Kristyn Wong-Tam
No: 0	
Absent: 5	Gloria Lindsay Luby, Giorgio Mammoliti, Peter Milczyn, Ron Moeser, Michael Thompson

One has to marvel at the mental gymnastics the Ford Brothers engage in. They vote ***FOR*** creating a sanctuary city, which allows illegal aliens to receive free city benefits. They vote ***FOR*** illegals with anchor baby children going to the front of the line in a pathway to citizenship. However, they also vote to ***REMOVE*** illegals from Toronto, and push for legal immigration.

How does this work? Give illegals access to public services, then deport them, then bring them back to get expedited for a pathway to citizenship?

Possibly the vote on the amendment to deport illegals was just an attempt to pander to constituents who hadn't read the entire legislation.

3. Ford's Hypocrisy On Horwath Proposal

ndp.horwath.2018.sanctuary.ontario

> We will work with professional associations and the federal government to streamline the process for foreign credential recognition so that highly-educated immigrants can find meaningful employment in their areas of expertise.

> And we'll take steps to make sure that rights and dignity are respected by calling on the federal government to ***stop using provincial jails to detain immigrants***.

> We will declare Ontario a ***Sanctuary Province***.

In the 2018 Ontario election campaign, NDP leader Andrea Horwath took a lot of criticism for a proposal (see page 11) to make Ontario a sanctuary province. Much of that came from the "Conservative" party of Doug Ford. In reality though, Horwath was just proposing to expand what Ford was on record as having voting for.

Amnesty or sanctuary cities/provinces are horrible ideas, certainly. But Doug Ford really has no moral high ground to stand on here.

4. Businesses Support Cheap Labour Pool

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/permanent-residence-construction-workers-gta.html

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Temporary public policy issued to provide permanent residence to out-of-status construction workers in the Greater Toronto Area

Ottawa, July 5, 2019 – Canada has launched a new temporary initiative to create a pathway to permanent residency for up to 500 out-of-status workers in the construction industry in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). These construction workers have come to Canada and made contributions to its economy and currently have limited means to regularize their status.

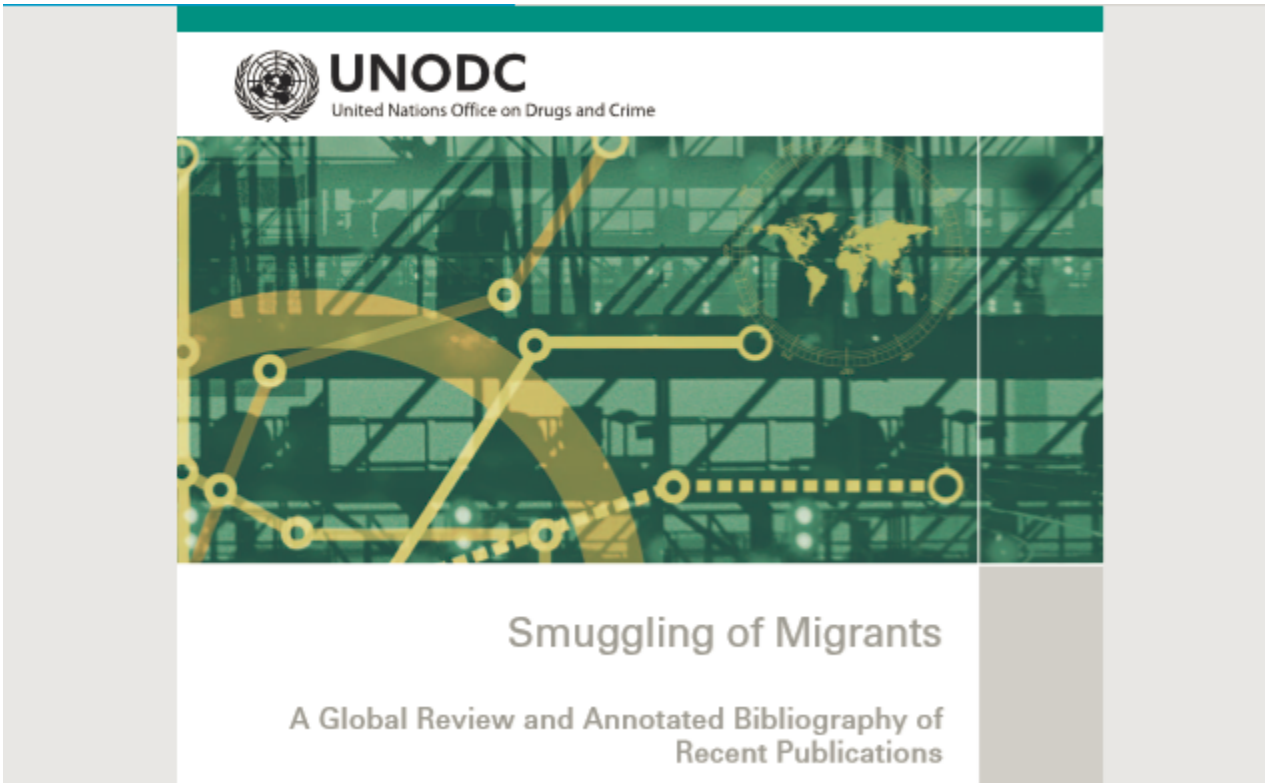
Over many years, even decades, some workers who have come to Canada with valid temporary

This pilot program was covered previously on this site. While it specifies 500 workers and

their families (some 2,000 to 3,000 people total), don't be naive and think that this will be a one time deal. Why do many businesses support the inflow of labour? Because it helps to drive wages down.

Now, certainly the cheap labour and strain on social services are large problems in a sanctuary city. However, there is something much darker, and more evil to worry about.

5. Smuggling/Trafficking & Open Borders Link


UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Smuggling of Migrants
A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications

2.1 Smuggling of migrants and the concepts of irregular migration and trafficking in persons

2.1.1 Irregular migration

The relationship between irregular migration and smuggling of migrants has been discussed in the literature, with most authors acknowledging the crucial role of smuggling of migrants in facilitating irregular migration.

The legal definition of smuggling of migrants finds wide acceptance among the academic community, which usually refers to articles 3 and 6 of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. Contrary to the concept of smuggling, the notion of irregular migration does not have a universally accepted definition; however, most academics and experts refer to the definition provided by IOM, which highlights that the most common forms of irregular migration are illegal entry, overstaying and unauthorized work.

In looking at the relationship between the two concepts, Friedrich Heckmann stresses that smuggling of migrants plays a crucial role in facilitating irregular migration, as smugglers may provide a wide range of services, from physical transportation and illegal crossing of a border to the procurement of false documents.[6]

2.2 Conceptualization of smuggling of migrants

2.2.1 Smuggling as an illegal migration business

The ***conceptualization of smuggling as a migration business*** was formally developed by Salt and Stein in 1997, even if one may find reference to this theory in earlier literature. This new interpretation of the smuggling phenomenon had a great influence on academic circles, and the concept was then borrowed by many academics. In a critical analysis of this concept, Herman stresses that the focus of expert discussions then revolved around the notion of ***a migration industry and its professionalization, in which migrants are seen as "products" and "people who aid migrants are called 'smugglers'***, and are portrayed as illegal 'entrepreneurs'"

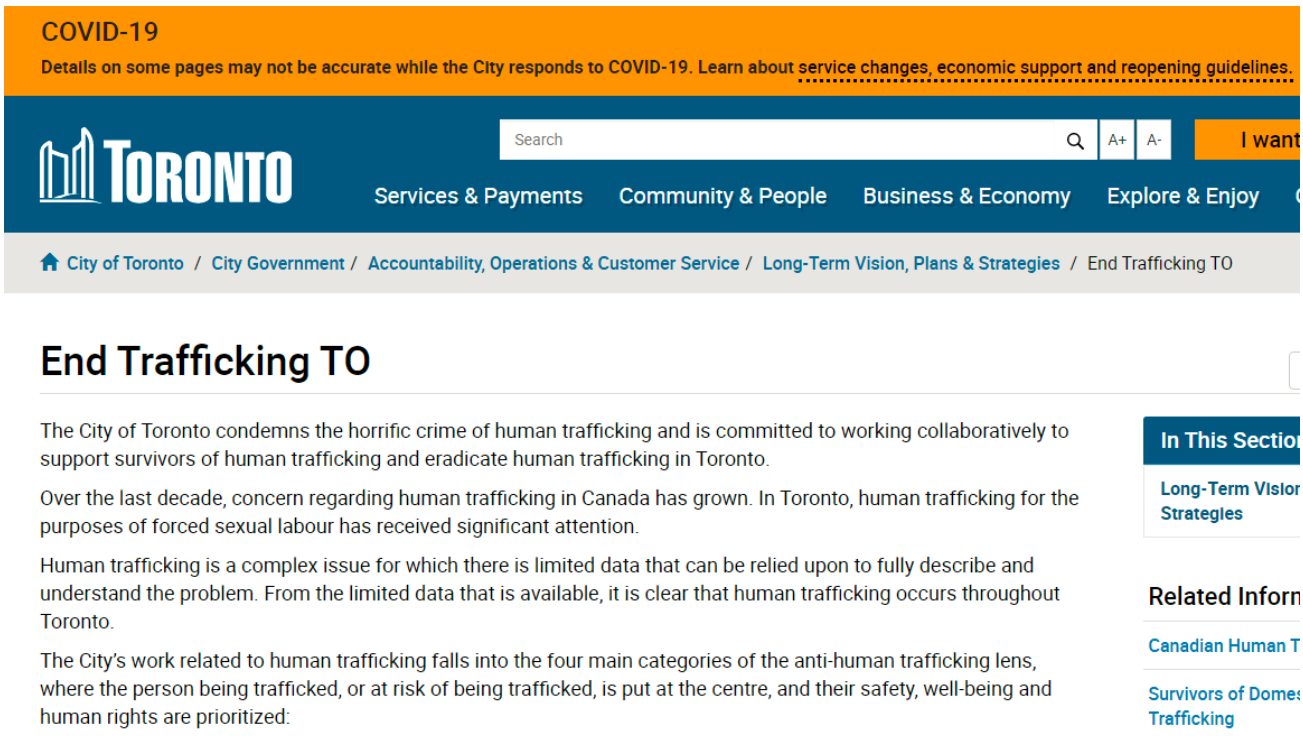
Salt and Stein suggested ***treating international migration as a global business that has both legitimate and illegitimate sides***. The migration business is conceived as a system of institutionalized networks with complex profit and loss accounts, including a set of institutions, agents and individuals each of which ***stands to make a commercial gain***.

The model conceives ***trafficking and smuggling as an intermediary part of the global migration business*** facilitating movement of people between origin and destination countries. The model is divided into three stages: ***the mobilization and recruitment of migrants; their movement en route; and their insertion and integration into labour markets and host societies in destination countries***. Salt and Stein conclude their theory by citing the need to look at immigration controls in a new way, ***placing sharper focus on the institutions and vested interests involved rather than on the migrants***

themselves.

This was addressed in Part 9 of the series. Even the United Nations recognizes the connection between illegal entry, and human smuggling & trafficking. While this 2011 study focused on borders, the same idea applies to sanctuary cities. After all, it will be a lot easier for illegals to get by if they can access social services without actually having to be in the country lawfully.

6. Toronto's Human Trafficking Problem


COVID-19
Details on some pages may not be accurate while the City responds to COVID-19. Learn about service changes, economic support and reopening guidelines.
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City of Toronto / City Government / Accountability, Operations & Customer Service / Long-Term Vision, Plans & Strategies / End Trafficking TO
End Trafficking TO
The City of Toronto condemns the horrific crime of human trafficking and is committed to working collaboratively to support survivors of human trafficking and eradicate human trafficking in Toronto.
Over the last decade, concern regarding human trafficking in Canada has grown. In Toronto, human trafficking for the purposes of forced sexual labour has received significant attention.
Human trafficking is a complex issue for which there is limited data that can be relied upon to fully describe and understand the problem. From the limited data that is available, it is clear that human trafficking occurs throughout Toronto.
The City's work related to human trafficking falls into the four main categories of the anti-human trafficking lens, where the person being trafficked, or at risk of being trafficked, is put at the centre, and their safety, well-being and human rights are prioritized:
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Trafficking

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.

(1) identifying people being or at-risk of being trafficked

(2) supporting survivors of human trafficking

(3) preventing human trafficking

(4) avoiding increasing the vulnerability of people engaged in consensual sex work.

On June 18, 2019, Council adopted the report (EC5.4) that outlines a number of actions that the City proposes to take, in collaboration with other agencies, corporations and divisions to support survivors of human trafficking.

Certainly, human trafficking is awful. There is no excuse whatsoever for forcing or coercing someone, or for exploitation of people. This is even more true when minors are involved.

But what does any of this have to do with open borders, or with Toronto becoming a sanctuary city? Take a look at some of Toronto's "measures to combat" trafficking, and it becomes more clear.

Service Access

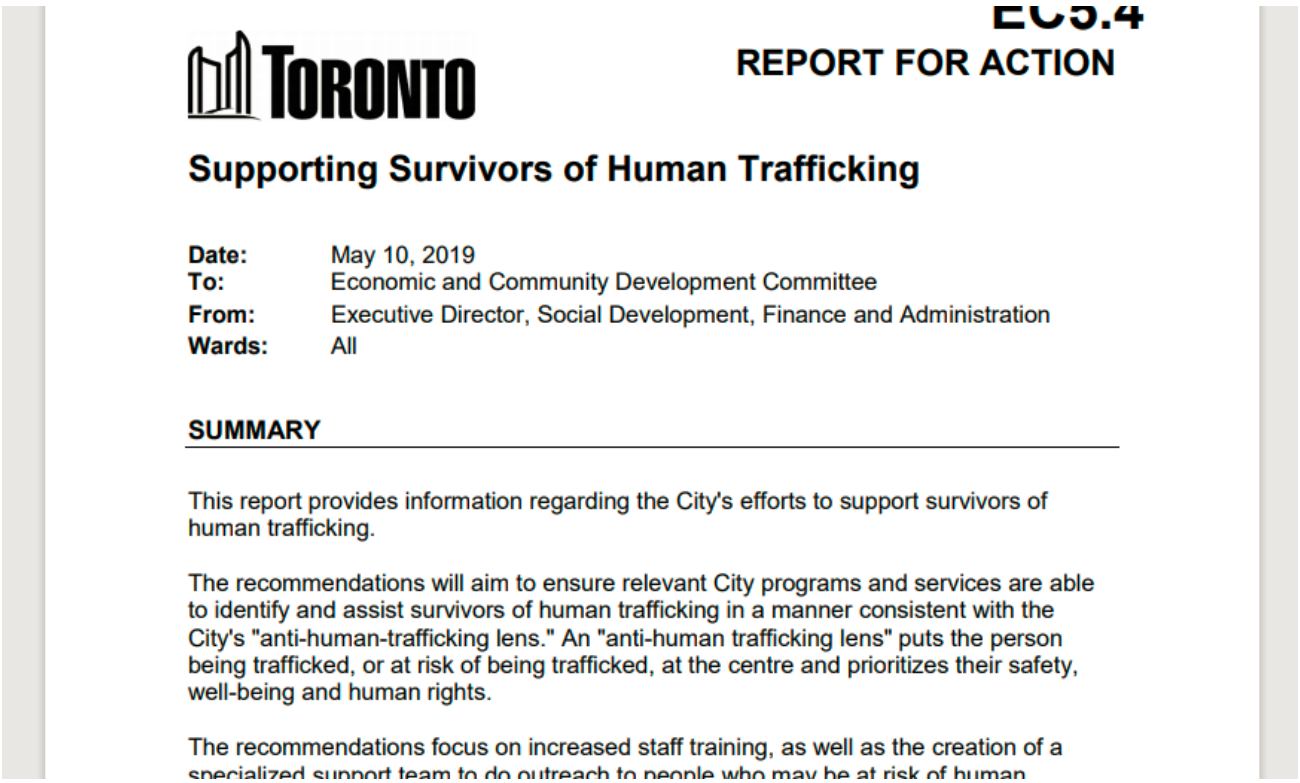
The City has many services that may be useful to survivors of human trafficking. While some people may be fearful of accessing services ***because they do not have immigration status***, the City's Access to City Services for Undocumented Torontonians (Access T.O.) ensures access to services to all Torontonians, ***including those without full status or full status documents***.

Yes, letting people into the country illegally, or establishing sanctuary cities are harmless, critics say. However, the City of Toronto is fully aware that trafficking happens to people who aren't in the country legally. Whether entry comes from illegally entering, or overstaying a legal entry, the result is much the same. People are here — unknown to the

Government — who are being exploited.

Did Doug and Rob Ford vote to support human trafficking? No they didn't. However, by supporting Toronto becoming a "sanctuary city", they helped ensure that illegals will continue to flood into Toronto, and that identifying people will become that much harder.

7. Toronto Knows Illegals Are Trafficked



EC5.4

TORONTO

REPORT FOR ACTION

Supporting Survivors of Human Trafficking

Date: May 10, 2019
To: Economic and Community Development Committee
From: Executive Director, Social Development, Finance and Administration
Wards: All

SUMMARY

This report provides information regarding the City's efforts to support survivors of human trafficking.

The recommendations will aim to ensure relevant City programs and services are able to identify and assist survivors of human trafficking in a manner consistent with the City's "anti-human-trafficking lens." An "anti-human trafficking lens" puts the person being trafficked, or at risk of being trafficked, at the centre and prioritizes their safety, well-being and human rights.

The recommendations focus on increased staff training, as well as the creation of a specialized support team to do outreach to people who may be at risk of human

toronto.human.trafficking.prevention

(page 9) Service access: The City has many services, as noted above, that may be useful to survivors of human trafficking. However, some people may be fearful of accessing services because ***they do not have immigration status***. The City's Access Toronto policy is relevant. In February 2013, City Council affirmed its commitment to ensuring access to services to ***all Torontonians, including those without full status or without full status documents***.

(page 11) Access to income: Toronto Employment and Social Services has established

several policies to support individuals who are vulnerable and at-risk of exploitation, including human trafficking survivors. For example, within eligibility for Ontario Works, ***procedures are in place that permit the waiver of documentation requirements on a short term basis*** when information is not readily available due to circumstances beyond a person's control.

Individuals ***without immigration status in Canada can access Toronto Employment and Social Services Employment Centres, and apply for financial support through the Hardship Fund or Emergency Energy Fund that is administered by Toronto Employment and Social Services***. Additionally, Toronto Employment and Social Services Service Delivery Guidelines ensure clients are connected to relevant support services and community resources.

The City of Toronto is fully aware that a portion of victims (though it's not clear how many), are in the country illegally. Open borders, combined with sanctuary status, ensures that this will only get worse.

The Fords may not have explicitly voted for this, but it is the consequence. People involved in human trafficking — both as victims and perpetrators — are now able to live in a major city, and are completely unknown to authorities.

8. Toronto Pays Ethnic Anti-Trafficking NGOs

Appendix C: Toronto Police Service Data

The Toronto Police Service's Human Trafficking Enforcement Team has been collecting data since 2014.

Table One - Toronto Police Service Data on Human Trafficking Enforcement from 2014-2018.

Classification	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Charges Laid	365	463	529	373	410	2140
Occurrence	149	170	236	253	284	1092
Arrests	59	61	77	52	46	295
Victims	33	30	67	60	60	250
Convictions	11	11	8	14	12	56

Charges laid are multiple offences committed by the offender. The offences will always be a combination of human trafficking, and weapons, drugs, physical assault, stolen property, and others.

Not too many convictions since Toronto Police Services began keeping track in 2014. And considering recent calls to defund the police, how will this get any better?

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> (Appendix F) In September 2017, the Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services, Government of Ontario, ***announced a total of approximately $18.6 million to 44 partners and agencies across the province for projects that aim to prevent human trafficking and support survivors***. Grants for Toronto-based partners were allocated the total amount of $3.1 million and the funded period started in 2017.

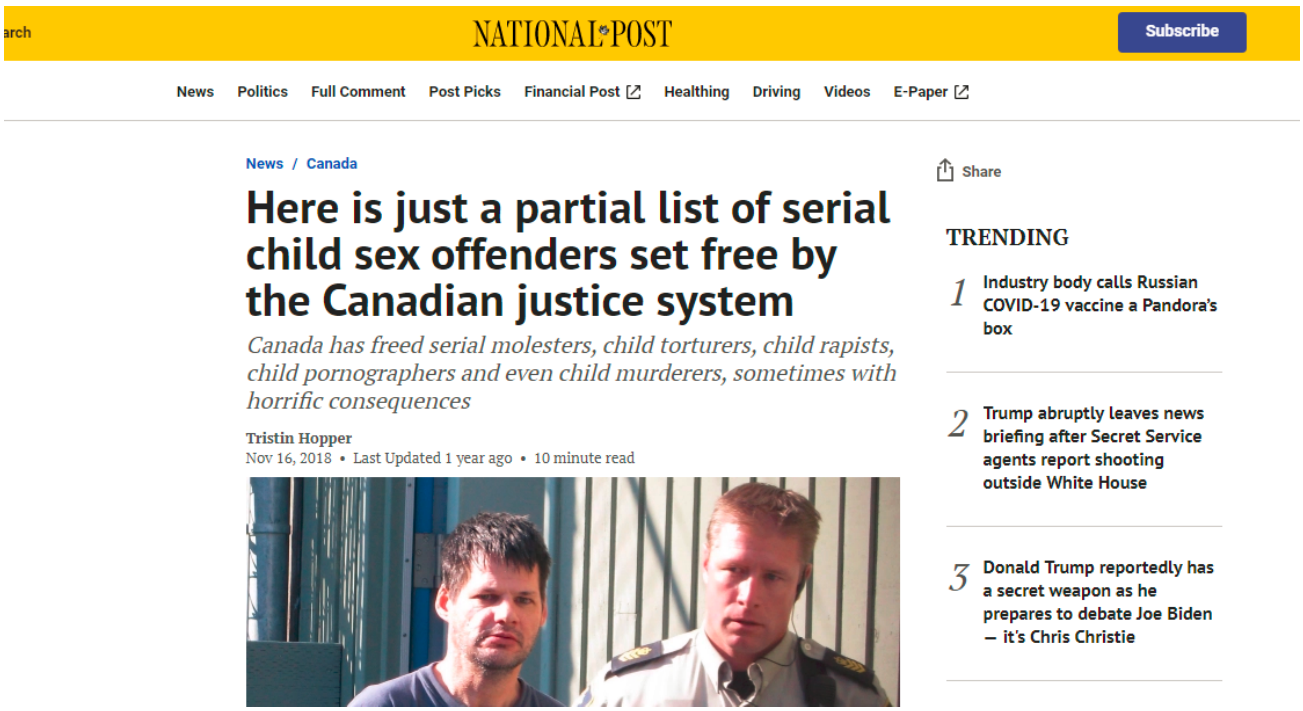
- FCJ Refugee Centre: Identification, intervention and prevention of labour trafficking and exploitation among migrant workers ($369,289)
- South Asian Legal Clinic Ontario: Legal education for victims and survivors of human trafficking and front-line service providers in the areas of criminal law, immigration law and employment law, including e-learning tools that can be accessed throughout Ontario ($156,768)
- Butterfly (Asian and Migrant Sex Workers Support Network): Butterfly: Asian and Migrant

Sex Workers Support Network is managing the Migrant Sex Workers Outreach and Education Project which provides outreach specifically to migrant sex workers across Toronto. Peer workers provide monthly harm reduction workshops at informal gatherings to reduce isolation and increase harm reduction knowledge amongst migrant sex workers. ($199,311)

- Native Family Child and Youth Services Toronto: Comprehensive culture-based outreach, prevention, healing, and treatment services for Indigenous survivor ($406,325)
- Native Women's Resource Centre Toronto Facilitation of regional working groups to provide education, evidence-based interventions, holistic individualized supports and wraparound resources that empower survivors. This will include 12 community engagements ($678,641)

Human trafficking seems to be such a widespread problem that groups are choosing to help victims along ethnic lines. Again, how does making Toronto a sanctuary city cause it to be any safer?

9. Sanctuary Cities Shield Predators


arch
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Here is just a partial list of serial child sex offenders set free by the Canadian justice system
Canada has freed serial molesters, child torturers, child rapists, child pornographers and even child murderers, sometimes with horrific consequences
Tristin Hopper
Nov 16, 2018 • Last Updated 1 year ago • 10 minute read
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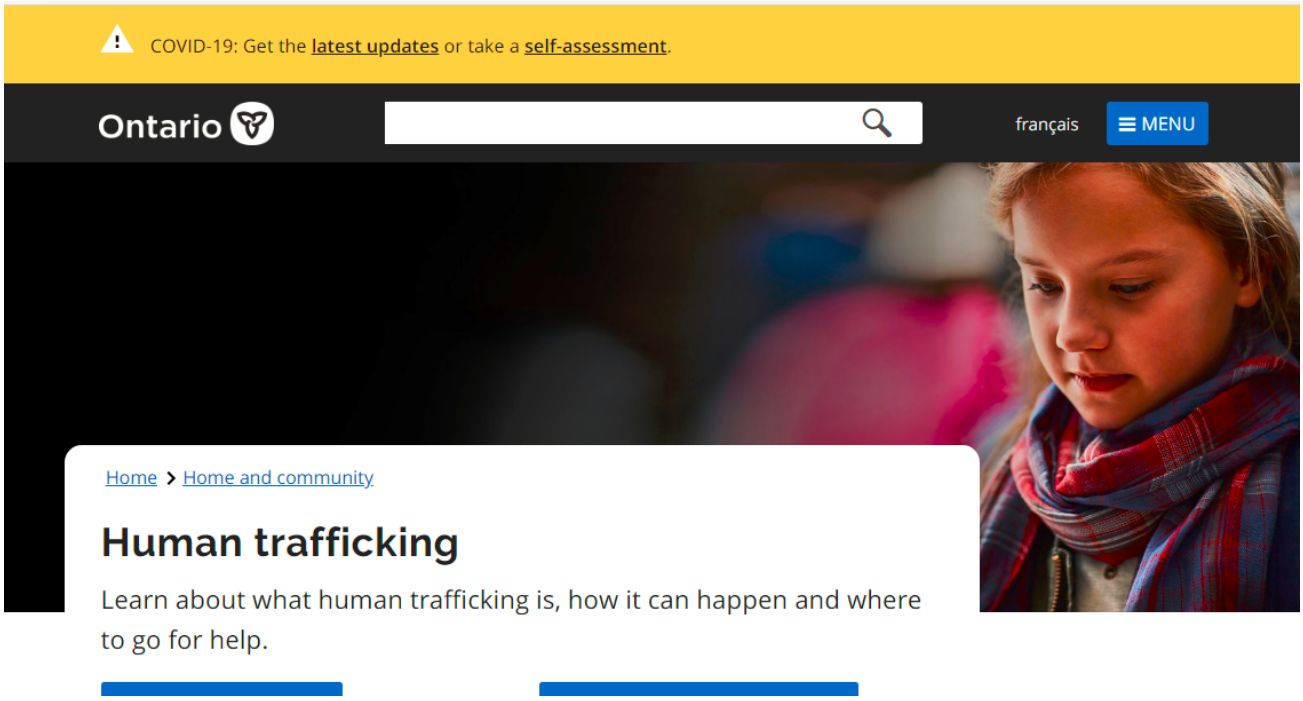
Although there is more data available in the United States on illegals being released, the same issue exists in Canada. Predators in Canada are already released after short sentences. If sanctuary cities exist, it becomes easier to disappear. Either the person can hide in such a city, or, if deported, can come back and hide fairly easily.

Think of it from this perspective: if city staff doesn't care whether its residents are there legally, how seriously will it take the plight of people being exploited?

10. Porn/Prostitution & Trafficking Are Linked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Human trafficking
Learn about what human trafficking is, how it can happen and where to go for help.

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Distinctions between consensual sex work and human trafficking

A broad range of stakeholders are concerned about the conflation of consensual sex work and human trafficking. ***While consensual sex work may include some elements of exploitation, as many forms of work do, it is distinct from human trafficking in that the "worker" is not coerced***. There is general agreement that anti-human trafficking measures should focus on people who are being coerced and controlled.

When consensual sex work is conflated with human trafficking, there is often increased surveillance of sex work and efforts to "rescue" sex workers. Avoiding conflating consensual sex work and human trafficking is important so that sex workers are not further surveilled, stigmatized, criminalized1, and forced underground, resulting in greater marginalization and isolation. ***The more socially and physically isolated sex workers are, the more vulnerable they are to violence and exploitation***. Relatedly, providing access to services and resources that promote harm reduction to people engaged in consensual sex work ***both supports sex workers' well-being and provides opportunities for sex workers to build relationships that may be useful if they choose to leave the sex industry and/or if they experience violence or exploitation***.

The Toronto Anti-Trafficking Action Report tries to have it both ways. It repeatedly insists that consensual sex workers are not being exploited. Yet it also says that sex workers can be (and are) exploited to a degree. It seems almost schizophrenic in its reasoning.

13. John Tory Supports Sanctuary Toronto

Toronto Mayor, and former Ontario Conservative Party leader, John Tory, also supports Toronto being a sanctuary city. To think this man almost became Ontario Premier in 2007. Then again, his successors are no better.

How Widespread Is Trafficking In Canada?

The Prevalence of Human Trafficking in Canada

Although the exact number of people trafficked in Canada is unknown, there is growing evidence of the widespread occurrence of both international and domestic trafficking.

In Canada, information from community members and police investigations suggest that those who are most likely to be trafficked are Canadian girls and women exploited for sexual purposes.

From Canada's National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, we know that:

"In Canada, human trafficking often takes place in large urban centres, and also occurs in smaller cities and communities, largely for the purpose of sexual exploitation. We know that men, women and children fall victim to this crime, although women represent the majority of victims in Canada to date. More generally, those who are likely to be at-risk include persons who are socially or economically disadvantaged, such as some Aboriginal women, youth and children, migrants and new immigrants, teenaged runaways, children who are in protection, as well as girls and women, who may be lured to large urban centres or who move or migrate there voluntarily."

The Flesh Trade: Part 1

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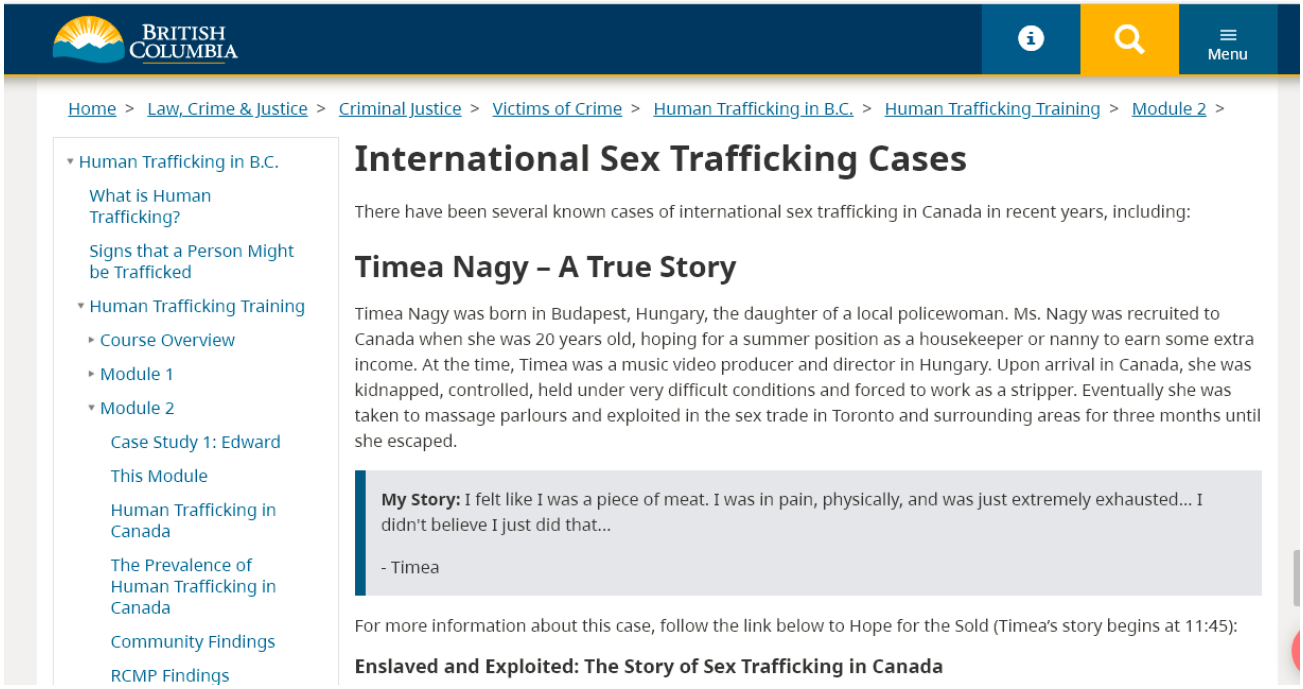
Human Trafficking RCMP Findings

According to the RCMP, in Canada as of August 2013, there have been 46 human trafficking cases where convictions have been secured in Canada, with 87 individuals found guilty of human trafficking or related offences. For the most recent summary of human trafficking convictions in Canada, visit the Human Trafficking National Coordination Centre.

Several RCMP reports conclude that:

- In Canada, human trafficking for the purpose of **sexual exploitation** is mostly associated with organized prostitution occurring discreetly behind fronts, such as escort agencies and **residential brothels**.
- The majority of domestically trafficked women and girls are initially trafficked between the ages of 14 and 25, and most are recruited through the Internet or by an acquaintance. Most are economically vulnerable women and girls who are at-risk, or teenage runaways.
- Women trafficked from overseas to work in the sex trade in Canada come primarily from Eastern Europe and Asia. The women trafficked from Eastern Europe range from 21 to 38 years old, and are mostly found in the escort agency sector. They were recruited to Canada through advertisements on websites and in newspapers.
- African nationals identified as trafficked persons were trafficked for sexual exploitation outside of, and before arriving, in Canada.
- Organized crime networks with Eastern European links have been involved in the organized entry of women from former Soviet States into Canada for employment in escort services in the Greater Toronto Area and possibly in massage and escort services in the Montreal area. These groups have demonstrated transnational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International Sex Trafficking Cases
There have been several known cases of international sex trafficking in Canada in recent years, including:
Timea Nagy – A True Story
Timea Nagy was born in Budapest, Hungary, the daughter of a local policewoman. Ms. Nagy was recruited to Canada when she was 20 years old, hoping for a summer position as a housekeeper or nanny to earn some extra income. At the time, Timea was a music video producer and director in Hungary. Upon arrival in Canada, she was kidnapped, controlled, held under very difficult conditions and forced to work as a stripper. Eventually she was taken to massage parlours and exploited in the sex trade in Toronto and surrounding areas for three months until she escaped.
My Story: I felt like I was a piece of meat. I was in pain, physically, and was just extremely exhausted... I didn't believe I just did that...
- Timea
For more information about this case, follow the link below to Hope for the Sold (Timea's story begins at 11:45):
Enslaved and Exploited: The Story of Sex Trafficking in Canada

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=VtVAGiuXYsk&feature=emb_logo

Unfortunately, getting a real answer to this question is difficult, as there is little data available. However, the BC Government has some worthwhile information of a general nature. The RCMP does provide some numbers, and international trafficking is addressed.

It's expected that liberal globalists will support sanctuary cities. The real disappointment, however, is so-called "conservatives" who go along with it anyway.

(1) http://app.toronto.ca/tmmis/viewAgendaItemHistory.do?item=2013.CD18.5
(2) http://archive.is/ZDsHU
(3) http://app.toronto.ca/tmmis/viewAgendaItemHistory.do?item=2019.EC5.4
(4) http://archive.is/I5mkr
(5) https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/accountability-operations-customer-service/long-term-vision-plans-and-strategies/end-trafficking-to/
(6) http://archive.is/6LQv2
(7) https://www.immigrationreform.com/2018/01/17/sanctuary-jurisdictions-likely-turn-blind-eye-human-smuggling-slavery/
(8) https://torontosun.com/news/local-news/levy-refugees-flood-into-our-sanctuary-city
(9) https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/justice/criminal-justice/victims-of-crime/human-trafficking/human-trafficking-training/module-2/prevalence
(10) https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/justice/criminal-justice/victims-of-crime/human-trafficking/human-trafficking-training/module-2/rcmp-findings
(11) https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/justice/criminal-justice/victims-of-crime/human-trafficking/human-trafficking-training/module-2/international-sex-trafficking

BORDERS (CANADA), CANADA, GLOBALISM, IMMIGRATION (CANADA), LAWFARE, NGO/CS, PORNOGRAPHY/PROSTITUTION, TRAFFICKING, SMUGGLING, CHILD EXPLOITATION, US, VOTING PROCESS, WORLD